

where press and other reports indicate the persistence of unusual warmth.

The warmest periods were about the first over the districts from the Rocky Mountains westward, from the 5th to 7th in the Ohio Valley and to the southward and southeastward, and near the end of the second decade over most northern districts.

The coldest periods were from the 6th to 9th over the Missouri, middle Mississippi, and lower Ohio Valleys, from the 22d to 24th over the lower Mississippi Valley and eastward, and from the 28th to 30th from the Great Lakes eastward. West of the Rocky Mountains they were scattered through the month, depending frequently upon the opportunities for high night radiation.

The lowest temperature reported was 21° below zero in the mountains of Colorado and temperatures nearly as low were observed in northern New England.

East of the Rocky Mountains temperatures below zero were observed as far south as Missouri, and freezing weather occurred at some point during the month in all the States.

#### PRECIPITATION

From the Rocky Mountains eastward the bulk of the precipitation occurred during the first half of the month, and over a large area from the southern Plains northeastward to the lower Lakes, and eastward nearly to the Atlantic coast the amounts were generous and mainly well above the normal, particularly over portions of northern Louisiana and near-by areas in Texas, and over western and southeastern Florida.

From the upper Lakes westward to and including the Missouri Valley, over the plateau and Pacific coast States, and from central Texas westward, except in portions of southern California, the precipitation was less than normal and materially so in portions of northern California and the far Northwest.

The moderately heavy rains in the western portion of the Carolinas and near-by areas, where severe drought

existed in the late summer and early fall months, greatly improved the water supply, though the total fall for the year is still far short of the normal. At points in Florida the monthly totals were the greatest of record for November, notably at Miami, where the fall for a single 24 hours at the end of the month exceeded the entire fall of any previous November.

#### SNOWFALL

Following a month of unusually early, heavy and widely distributed snowfall, the amounts for November were frequently comparatively small and the territory covered considerably less extensive.

From the Rocky Mountains eastward the amounts were mainly small and confined principally to the northern half. Maximum depths ranged up to 12 inches at points in the upper Lake region and to two feet in extreme northern Maine. Elsewhere the totals were mainly only a few inches, although locally in eastern Iowa and western Illinois the falls were the heaviest of record for November, and there were local heavy falls in northern Kansas and eastern Colorado. West of the Rocky Mountains the total snowfall was mainly greater than in October, particularly over the northern districts and in the mountains of central California, though here the amounts were mainly light and less than normal.

By the end of the month the ground was free of snow except in extreme northern New England, over the upper Lake region and westward to the Dakotas, and at some of the high elevations of the western mountains.

#### RELATIVE HUMIDITY

This element had percentages above normal, though not materially so, over much of the country, the chief exceptions being portions of the Atlantic coast States, from the upper Lakes westward to the Rocky Mountains, and from Texas to California, where the percentages were somewhat less than normal.

#### SEVERE LOCAL HAIL AND WIND STORMS, NOVEMBER, 1925

[The table herewith contains such data as have been received concerning severe local storms that occurred during the month. A more complete statement will appear in the annual report of the Chief of Bureau]

Place	Date	Time	Width of path, yards	Loss of life	Value of property destroyed	Character of storm	Remarks	Authority
Whitefish Point, Mich. (10 miles north of).	5-6					Gale	Tow barge foundered in Lake Superior.	Official, U. S. Weather Bureau.
Palestine, Tex.	7	A. m.				Thunderstorm	A few trees, telegraph and telephone poles blown down; plate glass windows broken.	Do.
Wilson County, Tenn. (central part of).	7	6:30 p. m.	200		\$10,500	Small tornado	Heavy loss of livestock; some crop and property damage over path 10 miles long.	Do.
Canastota, N. Y.	7				100,000	High wind	Main building of the Douglass Pectin Co., wrecked.	Do.
Syracuse, N. Y.	7					High wind	Trees, signs, and roofs damaged.	Do.
Polk and Marion Counties, Oreg.	11	A. m.				Small tornado	Damage to a few buildings and trees over path about 5 miles long.	Do.
Buffalo, N. Y.	15			4		Severe wind	Considerable damage to signs and windows; three barges wrecked off Buffalo harbor.	Do.
Philadelphia, Pa.	16					Squall	Floating grain elevator capsized in Delaware River. Tug caught under it sunk; crew rescued.	Daily News (New York, N. Y.).
Yonkers, N. Y.	16					Wind	High wall blown down wrecking garage and auto. Several persons injured.	Herald Tribune (New York, N. Y.).
Lexington, Mich. (near)	22			1		Squall	A man in small boat swept out into Lake Huron.	Official, U. S. Weather Bureau.
Blytheville, Ark.	26	2:30 p. m.	33		\$4,000	Small tornado	Some small buildings destroyed. Path 10 miles long.	Do.
Charlotte, Tenn. (near)	26	5 p. m.			5,400	do	Property damage over path 6 miles long; 3 persons injured.	Do.
Bee Branch, Ark.	26	5:30 p. m.				Heavy hail	Very large stones; windows broken in places.	Do.
Florida	30			4		Tropical disturbance.	Much damage in various sections by wind and rain; public utilities hampered; a number of persons injured. Storm continued into December.	Official, U. S. Weather Bureau; Tribune (Tampa, Fla.); Telegraph (Tampa, Fla.).